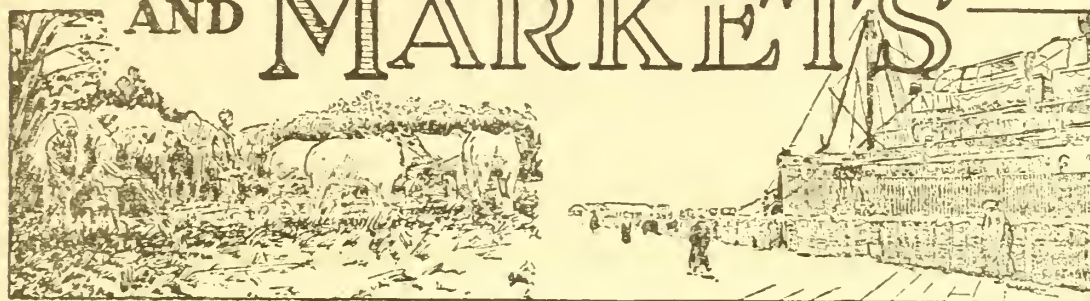


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN ITALY

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Canadian wheat crop prospects improved by rains.....	749
Argentine drought continues.....	750
Oriental wheat and flour markets active.....	750
World rice production slightly under 1933-34.....	753
European fruit crop prospects uncertain.....	754
Danish hog producers increase breeding stock.....	755
United Kingdom announces new cured pork import quotas.....	756
South African mohair producers receive government aid.....	757
Soviet Union crop prospects favorable.....	758
Canada further expands agricultural marketing control.....	760

L A T E C A B L E S

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France 1935 areas sown reported as follows with 1934 comparisons in parentheses: Potatoes 3,472,000 acres (3,441,000), flax 56,000 (58,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, June 18, 1935.)

Spain 1935 crops estimated as follows, with 1934 figures in parentheses: Wheat 149,545,000 bushels (180,042,000), rye 24,211,000 (22,176,000). (Cable, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, June 18, 1935.)

1935 wheat crop of Algeria placed at 32,835,000 bushels as compared with 1934 production of 43,528,000 bushels. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, June 18, 1935.)

Brisbane, Australia, wool sales opened June 17 with keen competition for average selection, mainly suitable for Japan and Continental Europe. Japan and Germany chief buyers. Prices firm compared with rates at closing of Sydney sales on June 13. (Agricultural Attaché E. A. Foley, London, June 17, 1935.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINSSummary of recent information

Estimates of the 1935 acreage sown to wheat in 28 Northern Hemisphere countries, exclusive of China and Russia, total 193,190,000 acres as compared with the corresponding total for 1934 of 187,750,000 acres. The 1935 estimates include, however, farmers' intentions to plant spring wheat in the United States and Canada, which may not be carried out as reported. An official revision of the 1934 wheat figures of France, as cabled by the Paris office of the Foreign Agricultural Service, places last year's area at 13,354,000 acres and production at 338,511,000 bushels instead of 13,109,000 acres and 307,153,000 bushels, the previous estimates. The 1935 acreage is officially placed at 13,234,000 acres, but production estimates vary from 272,000,000 to 312,000,000 bushels, the lower estimates being those of the trade. Growing conditions have not been satisfactory in the main wheat-producing areas of France. Based on crop conditions prevailing in May the 1935 wheat crop in Bulgaria is forecast at 62,000,000 bushels, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is considerably above the 1934 harvest of 41,578,000 bushels, but it is pointed out that less favorable conditions have recently been experienced which may result in an appreciable reduction in crop prospects.

The estimated rye acreage for 1935, as represented by reports from 17 countries, totals 41,289,000 acres as compared with 39,943,000 acres in 1934. The increase this year is almost entirely due to the expanded rye area of the United States, the European total showing little change from that of 1934.

Crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces of Canada

Heavy and well distributed rains were received in the Prairie Provinces of Canada during the week ended June 18, according to a telegram from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, and a decided improvement was noted in crop prospects. Drought continued to cause limited damage in southwestern Saskatchewan and southeastern Alberta, but the other dry areas have been relieved. Evaporation was low because of cool weather and the lack of high winds, so that the added moisture will be more effective than usual, it was stated. Although crops are still somewhat retarded by late seeding in northern and parts of central Alberta, growth elsewhere has been strong and fairly rapid. Furthermore, the cool, wet weather continues to delay the hatching of grasshoppers.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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Drought conditions in Argentina

Drought conditions continue over a large part of the wheat area of Argentina, according to Agricultural Attaché P. O. Nyhus at Buenos Aires, and a reduction in the wheat acreage is expected in many districts, which may in some cases amount to as much as 25 percent if rains are not received in the near future. A rather restricted belt extending westward from the city of Buenos Aires and including the extreme southern part of the Province of Cordoba received rains of 1 to 1.5 inches on May 30. Rains also fell along the coast of the Province of Buenos Aires, where an important wheat district is located, but the regions relieved constitute only a small part of the total wheat zone.

Rainfall is greatly needed in the southwestern part of the Province of Buenos Aires, in the Territory of La Pampa, and in the Province of Cordoba. These three provinces contain about five-sixths of the total wheat acreage. In addition, drought conditions also prevail in the important Province of Santa Fe but are not yet so serious. In the southwestern part of Buenos Aires, the best time for seeding operations has passed, and farmers are alarmed at the same percentage of wheat sown; in the Province of Cordoba, a similar situation exists, but sowing can be done there through June with good results. It is estimated that not more than from 25 to 40 percent of the usual wheat acreage of these two regions has been sown. Farmers, therefore, fear a repetition of conditions occurring in 1929, when seeding was delayed in the expectation of rains in June and July which did not come, and in many localities the seed had to be carried over into the next season.

Oriental wheat marketsShanghai

The Shanghai wheat and flour market advanced rapidly during the week ended June 15, chiefly because dry weather has delayed the planting of rice and caused some apprehension regarding the outcome of summer crops. Although the wheat crop of the Yangtze Valley is reported to be about the same in quantity and quality as that of 1934, the total crop of China may be reduced by from 15 to 20 percent, with prospects in North China much below those of last season. Consequently, imports of foreign wheat during 1935-36 are expected to exceed the 1934-35 total. Shanghai mills continue to run at about 80 percent capacity, with stocks quite low. Stocks were also low in Tientsin, and Tientsin buyers were again active in the Shanghai flour market.

Prices of wheat, c.i.f. Shanghai, duty included, were reported as follows: Australian (South Australia) 87 cents per bushel; Western White, No. 2, 92 cents; domestic standard for July delivery 75 cents. Domestic flour for June and July delivery was 96 cents per bag of 49 pounds. Australian flour, c.i.f. Hongkong, was \$3.27 per barrel of 196 pounds.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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Tokyo

The export demand for flour in Tokyo was strong during the first week in June, but the domestic flour market was weak, according to information from Consul General Garrels transmitted by the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Mills were operating at almost full capacity as a result of the good export demand. Domestic requirements were considered about the same as in the corresponding season of 1934-35.

Wheat prices at the mill in Tokyo on June 1 were quoted as follows, duty and landing charges included: Western White, No. 2, \$1.28 per bushel; Canadian, No. 1, \$1.24, No. 3, \$1.17; Australian \$1.09. Domestic standard was 81 cents per bushel, and Portland wheat, c.i.f. Yokohama, was nominally 81 cents per bushel, duty and landing charges excluded. The wholesale price of domestic flour at the mill was 92 cents per bag of 49 pounds. Imports of wheat into Japan during April were reported as follows, with 1934 comparisons in parentheses; United States 2,000 bushels (689,000), Canada 260,000 (302,000), Australia 1,570,000 (691,000) Argentina 31,000 (0), others 2,000 (19,000), total 1,865,000 bushels (1,701,000). April exports of flour totaled 374,088 barrels of 196 pounds as compared with 192,485 barrels exported in April 1934.

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FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent feed grain information

The area sown to barley for the 1935 harvest in the countries so far reported shows an increase of about 18 percent over that of the same countries in 1934, due principally to the increase indicated by farmers' planting intentions in the United States and Canada. The North African countries reported to date show an increase of 6 percent, while in the European countries reported, there is a slight decrease from that of a year earlier.

The condition of the barley crops reported so far this season has been mostly good. In the United States the barley condition as of June 1 was reported at 84.3 percent compared with only 44.7 percent a year ago, and 82.6 percent, the 10-year average. In Austria the barley condition as of June 1 was well above average, while in Lithuania and Switzerland it was about average. In Bulgaria, based on the June 1 condition, the barley crop was estimated at 15,157,000 bushels, which is 78 percent above the small crop of 1934, although it is only about 2 percent above the average crop of the past five years. Since June 1, weather conditions have been less favorable in Bulgaria, so this estimate may be somewhat decreased. A larger crop is also expected in Rumania. In the

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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U.S.S.R. the outlook for the barley crop is said to be unusually good, while in Egypt a yield about 7 percent above average is expected. In Spain, however, the barley crop, estimated at 85,474,000 bushels, is 34 percent below the 1934 production, and the smallest harvest since 1928, while the crop in Algeria, estimated at 33,069,000 bushels, is 26 percent below that of 1934, and nearly 7 percent below the average for the past five years.

The 1935 oats acreage in the countries so far reported amounts to 67,414,000 acres, which is about 16 percent above the 1934 acreage in the same countries. As in the case of barley, this increase is mostly in the United States and Canada. In the North African countries there is a slight increase, while in the European countries as a whole there is a 1 percent decrease. The first estimate of the oats acreage in Czechoslovakia is 1 percent above that of 1934, however, while the acreage in Scotland is nearly 2 percent larger, with the condition of the crop reported as fair on June 1.

The condition of the oats crop in the United States as of June 1 was 84.4 percent compared with 47.2 percent a year earlier, and 81.4 percent, the 10-year average. The June 1 condition of the oats crop in Austria was above average, while in Lithuania and Switzerland it was about average. In Bulgaria the first estimate of the oats crop is 8,956,000 bushels, which, as in the case of barley, is 78 percent above the 1934 production, and is the largest harvest since 1929. The oats crop in Spain, however, is officially estimated at 34,378,000 bushels, which is 34 percent below the 1934 production, and is the smallest harvest since 1924.

The first official estimate of the 1934-35 corn production in Argentina is 452,730,000 bushels, which is the largest harvest on record, being 8 percent larger than the previous record crop of 419,661,000 bushels, harvested in 1930-31, and 76 percent above the harvest of 1933-34. The planted area of 17,368,000 acres, and the harvested area of 14,091,000 acres were also the largest on record. Allowing 49,200,000 bushels for home consumption and 5,900,000 bushels for seed requirements, the exportable surplus of corn from the 1934-35 crop is estimated at 397,600,000 bushels compared with actual exports of about 209,400,000 bushels for each of the two preceding seasons. This estimate is about 10,000,000 bushels more than the exports from the 1930-31 crop. The carryover of old crop corn from the 1933-34 season is officially reported at only 445,000 bushels, while exports of both old and new crop corn since April 1 have amounted to 67,000,000 bushels. During the past few weeks the United States has made substantial purchases of new crop corn for shipment not later than July, probably amounting to approximately 28,000,000 bushels.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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The first estimate of the 1935 area planted to corn in Bulgaria is 1,673,000 acres, which is slightly above that of 1934, but is more than 3 percent below the average acreage of the past five years. The official estimate of the corn area seeded in France is 786,000 acres, which is more than 4 percent below the 1934 acreage and the smallest acreage since 1919.

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RICE

World production and movement of rice

The world production of rice outside of China in 1934-35 may be slightly under that of 1933-34, when 136,000,000,000 pounds were produced. The 1934-35 production of rice in 11 countries, which in 1933-34 accounted for nearly 87 percent of the world production, excluding China, totaled 108,912,000,000 pounds, which was nearly 8 percent below the 117,799,000,000 pounds raised in the same countries in 1933-34. The largest producing countries, with the exception of Siam and Taiwan, showed declines. In Japan the production of 66,819,000,000 pounds was 3 percent below that of 1933-34, and 5 percent below the 1921-1925 average. The 1934-35 rice crop in China is estimated at about 77,300,000,000 pounds of clean rice, which is 20 percent below the crop of 1933-34, and 15 percent shorter than the average yearly crop. The decrease was attributed mainly to a lower yield per acre. A table showing rice acreage and production is found on page 772.

The total movement of rice from the principal exporting areas of the Orient to deficit areas so far this season is not greatly different from that of last season, but a smaller exportable surplus remains for distribution during the rest of the season. Shipments of rice from Burma, the principal surplus-producing province of India, to other provinces of India, and exports to foreign countries from January 1, 1935 to the middle of May amounted to 3,500,000,000 pounds, about the same as in the same period of 1934. Trade estimates of remaining supplies available for export are about 23 percent under those of a year ago and 13 percent under the 5-year average. Because of the reduced 1934 Chinese crop, exports of Burma rice to China have been unusually heavy. The sharply increased shipments to China, and the somewhat larger exports to Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies, and the United Kingdom, have been largely offset by smaller shipments of Burma rice to other Indian provinces.

Exports of Siamese rice for the 5 months, December through April, were about 12 percent larger than in those months of 1934, with the increased demand largely from China, the Dutch East Indies, and the West Indies. Smaller exports were made to India, Ceylon, and Europe. Remaining

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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stocks of Siamese rice on May 1 were not greatly different from those of a year ago when they were comparatively large. Exports of rice from the principal ports of Indo-China so far this season were 60 percent greater than in the same period last year.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Preliminary European fruit crop prospects

Early tree fruits, berries and grapes were rather severely injured in many European countries by a series of spring frosts culminating in a sharp freeze at the middle of May, according to information received from the foreign offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and from various consular offices. Considerable injury was also done to pears and to a lesser degree to apples.

The only countries where apple crops are likely to be above average on the basis of present information, are the important Styria sections of Austria, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian countries. The latter are not exporters but large crops reduce imports of American fruit considerably, particularly prior to December.

Italy and Belgium are expected to have pear crops of about average size. Switzerland may have a fair pear crop. These countries are among the most important surplus pear-producing countries of Europe. On the whole, however, European competition with American pears is not especially strong. European apples compete far more strongly than pears.

Cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and stone fruits in general have been hard hit by the cold spells. Reports carried in the newspapers in some European countries indicate that some of the larger markets expect to import stone fruits, if any appreciable amount is to be made available for consumption. Grapes, strawberries, and other small fruits suffered extensive damage from the cold in most countries. Dried prunes are expected to be produced in smaller quantities than in 1934.

It should be borne in mind that early season reports are quite risky at any time and particularly so in a year of bad freezes as growers are inclined to be very pessimistic until the fruit has developed sufficiently to permit an accurate opinion to be formed of losses. Naturally, farms located on low ground have been heavily damaged because of poor air drainage. Those on higher ground may not have been hurt much but still numerous reports of severe damage from the low-lying farms in the fruit-growing sections will veer the crop reports strongly to the heavy

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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loss side. Because of the many conflicting opinions and reports, it will probably be another month before authentic information is available as to the probable size of crops. Even then no quantitative figures will be available on crop production as no European countries forecast the size of crops in advance of harvest.

Assuming that European fruit crops will be much smaller than usual, due to cold weather, there will be a better outlet in Europe for American plums, pears, and apples early in the season than for several years. A small berry and prune crop may improve the outlet for canned fruit from the United States as well as for dried prunes.

Mexican Lime crop larger

The 1935 lime crop in Colima, the principal exporting state of Mexico, is placed at 70,000 to 85,000 boxes of 30 kilos (66.1 pounds) each against 60,000 to 70,000 boxes last year, according to a communication from Charles C. Gidney, Jr., American Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. The increase in production is due to favorable weather conditions and the increasing productive capacity of the trees. There are around 150,000 trees under cultivation in Colima.

During May 1935, six carloads of limes were exported to the United States. A car is estimated at 330 boxes or 22,000 pounds. The f.o.b. price during May was \$1.40 to \$1.50 per box. A satisfactory season is expected by the growers who are better organized than last year. Limes entering the United States pay a duty of 2 cents per pound.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

Danish hog producers increase breeding stock

Total hog numbers in Denmark were placed at 3,056,000 head in the census of May 25, 1935, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Attaché L. V. Steere at Berlin. That figure was only 1 percent above the enumeration as of June 1, the nearest comparable date in 1934. The current increase was practically all in breeding stock and suckling pigs. The total number of slaughter hogs was only 1,000 head larger than on the 1924 date. See table, page 774 for detailed figures.

The total number of bred sows in the current enumeration shows an increase of 3 percent over last year's figure. Sows not yet bred were also larger in number than a year ago. Slaughter hogs of the heavier weights showed a decline of 10 percent below last year's figure. On the other hand there was an increase of 19 percent in light hogs (under 77 pounds) destined for slaughter.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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The Danish Agricultural Council estimates probable killings for the period May 25 to November 28, 1935, at 2,248,000 head. Last year the number killed during the 6 months June to November was 2,461,000 head. The same organization expects that the slaughter from November 28, 1935, to March 19, 1936, will total about 1,466,000 head.

United Kingdom announces new cured pork import quotas

The British quota for imports of bacon and hams during the period July to September 1935 has recently been announced, according to the London office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The total quantity of imports from non-Empire sources permitted during this period represents an increase of about 3.7 percent compared with the monthly rate now in effect, but it is about 21 percent smaller than actual imports from the non-Empire countries in the July to September period of 1934. Recent reports indicate that some change in the British policy for imports of cured pork is under consideration for 1936. A plan for permitting an increase in such imports and also providing for a small levy on imports has been proposed. The proceeds from the levy would be used to assist British hog producers.

United States exports of hog products have been sharply reduced since the middle of 1934. April exports of lard, of only about 7,369,000 pounds, were the smallest for any month in the present century at least. In view of the marked decrease in domestic hog slaughter now in progress, exports of both pork and lard are likely to continue at a low level during the remainder of 1935.

Domestic slaughter supplies of hogs continued very small in May and prices advanced in the last half of the month. Inspected slaughter in May this year was the smallest for the month in more than 35 years. Storage stocks of pork and lard in the United States have been reduced considerably in recent months. On June 1 stocks of pork were the smallest for that date in the 20 years for which data on stocks are available, and stocks of lard represented the smallest June 1 holdings in the last 12 years. Average weights of hogs marketed have increased materially since last December, chiefly because the relationship between hog prices and corn prices has become much more favorable for hog feeding in this period. In May, for the first time in the current hog marketing year, the average weight of hogs at the seven leading markets was heavier than a year earlier. See release HP-67, "World Hog and Pork Prospects," June 1935.

Southern Hemisphere wool exports decline

Combined wool exports from Argentina and Uruguay for the months October-April 1934-35 were nearly 12 percent smaller than the comparable 1933-34 figures, according to the Buenos Aires office of the Foreign

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Agricultural Service. The reduction was most pronounced in exports from Uruguay. The smaller Argentine figures resulted principally from reduced exports to the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Netherlands, and Japan. Increases occurred in exports to the United States, Germany, and Italy.

South African exports in the July-April 1934-35 period were about 8 percent smaller than those of a year earlier. Declines appeared in exports to the United Kingdom and France, whereas Germany, the third important buyer of South African wool, is credited with taking somewhat more this season than last. Exports to all other countries, including the United States, dropped off this season. See export tables, on page 775.

South African mohair producers granted government assistance

The Union of South Africa has agreed to extend additional support to the mohair market by lending government money at a fixed rate per pound to producers who are unable or unwilling to sell at prevailing prices, according to Vice-Consul R. Borden Reams at Port Elizabeth. The amount of the advance to growers will be 7d. (14 cents) for summer hair and 5d. (10 cents) per pound for winter hair. Additional assistance is expected by a modification of the barter arrangement with Germany whereby mohair, as well as wool, may be included.

South African mohair producers have encountered much greater difficulty in selling the 1934-35 clip than during the previous two years. During May sales of winter hair were made at 6d. (12 cents), good average summer hair at 7d. (14 cents), and long strong summer hair at 7d. (14 cents). Short and mixed hair was quoted at 6d. (12 cents), according to Vice-Consul Reams. In May 1934 winter hair was selling at 7 1/2d. to 8d. (16 cents to 17 cents) and summer firsts at 9 1/2d. to 11d. (20 cents to 23 cents). The average export value of South African mohair during the 9 months July to March was 6d. per pound this year compared with 6.3 d. per pound in 1933-34, 3.3d. in 1932-33, and 6.3d. in 1931-32.

There are two clips of South African mohair each year. Winter hair arrives during August to December and summer hair during April, May, and June, but the two seasons blend one into the other.

Mohair receipts by rail at South African ports, principally Port Elizabeth, during the 9 months July to March, were much below similar receipts during the corresponding period of the two preceding years, 3,050,000 pounds compared with 5,829,000 pounds in 1933-34 and 6,510,000 pounds in 1932-33. These figures do not include receipts by wagon but they represent most of the receipts and are fairly indicative of the seasonal movements. They are principally of winter hair.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Stocks of unsold mohair at Union ports were approximately 3,900,000 pounds at the end of March compared with 3,446,000 pounds at the corresponding date in 1934. Stocks of mohair sold and awaiting shipment at the end of March were 385,000 pounds as against 1,450,000 pounds a year earlier. A considerable quantity of the 1934-35 clip is presumably held in the interior in view of the officially-estimated production of 7,500,000 pounds in 1934-35 as compared with 8,250,000 pounds in 1933-34.

The United Kingdom continues to be the predominant destination for South African mohair exports, although the movement is much reduced. During the 9 months July to March, 4,185,000 pounds were exported to the United Kingdom out of a total of 4,482,000 pounds exported. France, Spain, Japan, Germany, and Sweden were unimportant destinations for the remainder. No mohair has been shipped from South Africa directly to the United States since November 1933. During the same 9 months of the 1933-34 season the Union exported 10,443,000 pounds, of which 7,967,000 pounds went to the United Kingdom and 2,036,000 pounds to the United States. During the same period of 1932-33 exports were 8,033,000 pounds, of which 7,496,000 pounds went to the United Kingdom and 98,000 to the United States. There is no consistent seasonality of South African mohair exports, although usually exports are largest during September to December and again during April to June. The monthly exports of South African mohair during the past four seasons are shown in the table on page 774. For further details see United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin 466, "Agriculture in Southern Africa."

THE CROP SITUATION IN THE SOVIET UNION

Early completion of the sowing campaign and favorable crop prospects in May and early June characterize this season's agricultural situation in the Soviet Union. An area of nearly 221,000,000 acres was seeded to all spring crops by June 1, 1935. This is nearly 8,000,000 acres above the area seeded on the same date of last year when sowings were considerably above those of 1930-1933. The acreage seeded up to June 1 represents 98.4 percent of the spring sowing plan as against 95.7 percent of the plan executed in 1934, 83 percent in 1933, 73.4 percent in 1932, and 75 percent in 1930 and 1931. On May 15 the sowing plan was executed to the extent of 84 percent this season and 72.3 percent a year ago. On May 1 the corresponding figures were 55.1 and 39.0 percent, respectively. Thus the seedings were in considerably earlier than in the previous years of the collectivization period which was characterized by late and untimely sowings. Particularly important is the practical

THE CROP SITUATION IN THE SOVIET UNION, CONT'D

elimination of June sowings on any significant scale, while formerly, particularly during the years 1930-1933, sowings in June accounted for as much as one fifth to one fourth of the plan. June seedings are considered abnormally late for nearly all crops. They were practiced, however, even in the case of wheat, where early sowings are particularly important. In 1930, for instance, only 70 percent of the spring wheat acreage specified by the plan was seeded by June 1, and 78-79 percent in 1931 and 1932. This year the sowing plan for wheat was fulfilled to the extent of 96 percent by May 15. By June 5, the acreage sown to wheat exceeded the plan by 5.1 percent and amounted to 57,354,000 acres as against 55,494,000 acres in 1934. See table, page 773.

It was officially reported that on June 3, 14 percent of the crops were in excellent condition, 38.6 percent in good condition, 31.1 percent in fair condition, 10.5 percent below the average and 15.8 percent poor. According to Soviet press reports, the outlook for winter wheat is particularly favorable in the Azov-Black Sea region, Crimea, and Southern Ukraine where a large proportion of this crop is raised. Winter wheat accounts for a little over one third of the Russian total wheat acreage. A report from the important Odessa region in Southern Ukraine indicated that with the exception of corn, prospects for spring cereals, particularly barley and oats, are good. Corn was planted early in some sections and was partly killed by frosts. There is some doubt also as to the adequacy of the soil moisture supply in parts of the Volga area (an important spring wheat region subject to frequent droughts), especially in view of the reported low humidity of the air and hot, dry eastern and southeastern winds causing considerable evaporation of soil moisture, according to the Berlin office of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Whether the good outturn of cereals, indicated by early June conditions, will be realized will depend upon weather conditions during the remainder of the growing season; the effectiveness of the control of weed infestation, which, judging by Soviet press reports, may prove a serious menace to yields; and finally upon the efficiency of harvesting operations, which, in former years, particularly prior to 1934, were characterized by heavy losses. The anticipated simultaneous maturing of spring and winter crops is expected to contribute to harvesting difficulties. A considerable increase in the number of combines is a favorable factor, especially if they should be operated more efficiently than in former years when their efficiency in Soviet agriculture was low. In 1934 combines harvested about 4,000,000 acres out of some 170-180,000,000 acres of the area under small grains in collectives. In 1935 it is planned to harvest with combines an area of 11,500,000 acres. Thus even during this year's harvest the combines will play a relatively small part.

CANADA FURTHER EXPANDS AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CONTROL

Three new marketing schemes were adopted in British Columbia on June 10, 1935, in accordance with the terms of the Canadian Natural Products Marketing Act of July 3, 1934. These apply respectively to the marketing of British Columbia small fruits and rhubarb, hothouse tomatoes and cucumbers, and halibut. Fourteen marketing schemes are now in operation in Canada, covering such other products as apples, pears, flue-cured tobacco, potatoes, milk, dry beans, jams and jellies, vegetables, red cedar shingles, and salt herring and salmon. A detailed discussion of previous developments under the Canadian Natural Products Marketing Act was published in "Foreign Crops and Markets," June 3, 1935.

The British Columbia Small Fruits and Rhubarb Scheme became effective on June 10, 1935. The purpose of the scheme is to control the distribution of the regulated products to the various markets so that supplies in such markets will conform as nearly as possible to the demand. It is also designed to promote orderly marketing by compelling the regulated products to be marketed through an agency designated by the Board which administers the scheme.

The scheme was supported by twelve associations, representing about 70 percent of the growers and 80 percent of the volume of the product to be regulated. In recommending approval by the Governor in Council the Dominion Marketing Board pointed out that the principal markets for the products in question were outside of the province of production and that the adoption of the scheme would bring about and maintain orderly marketing, eliminate unethical buying practices, and result in more equitable returns to growers.

Administration of the scheme is delegated to a provisional local board consisting of three members, all of whom must be registered growers. Headquarters of the board are in Vancouver, British Columbia. Permanency of the scheme is made subject to a poll of registered producers which must be conducted under the supervision of the Dominion Marketing Board not later than July 15. The Dominion Minister of Agriculture will determine the percentage of favorable votes and the acreage required for continuance of the scheme.

The Local Board is authorized to register all persons engaged in the production or marketing of the regulated products and to require such persons to take out licenses before they can operate legally. It may also regulate the time and place at which and designate the agency through which any quantity, quality, or grade of the regulated product may be marketed; to conduct a pool for the equalization of returns; to assist by grant or loan the construction or operation of facilities for processing, preserving, storing, or conditioning the regulated product; and to levy a charge on the marketing of such products in order to secure funds with which to meet administrative expenses. Such charges may not exceed two cents per packed box for rhubarb, one tenth of a cent per pound on all fruits for canning

CANADA FURTHER EXPANDS AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CONTROL, CONT'D

and manufacturing, and 4 cents per crate for all other kinds of the regulated product.

The British Columbia Hothouse Tomato and Hothouse Cucumber Scheme became effective on June 10, 1935. It was endorsed by producers representing 85 percent of the total production and authorizes a Provincial Local Board to regulate the marketing in provincial and in interprovincial trade of all hothouse tomatoes and cucumbers grown in British Columbia. In general the powers of the Local Board are similar to those for all of the other boards established under the Canadian Natural Products Marketing Act.

The British Columbia Halibut Marketing Scheme also became effective on June 10, 1935. In recommending approval by the Governor in Council the Dominion Marketing Board pointed out that the annual catch of halibut on the Pacific Coast by Canadian and American boats is fixed by the International Fisheries Commission; that American halibut fishing is regulated under a production control plan; that the scheme was endorsed by producers of at least 70 percent of the annual catch; that the greater part of the annual catch enters interprovincial and export trade; and that the adoption of the proposed scheme would bring about desirable and necessary regulation of marketing which would result in improved conditions throughout the industry.

Administration of the scheme is placed in the hands of a local board consisting of 7 members. Two of these must be captains of Canadian vessels elected by captains fishing out of the Port of Prince Rupert. Two must be registered producers, other than captains, elected by registered producers, other than captains, fishing out of the Port of Prince Rupert. One must be a captain of a Canadian vessel elected by captains fishing out of the Port of Vancouver and one a registered producer, other than a captain, elected by registered producers, other than captains, fishing out of that port. The seventh member, who will act as chairman, will be elected by the other six members and must be approved by the Dominion Marketing Board. Headquarters of the board are in the city of Prince Rupert.

The board is authorized to regulate the marketing of all halibut caught in Pacific coastal waters by Canadian boats and to determine without discrimination the quantity that shall be marketed by any producer during any period of time. It is provided, however, that the board may not limit the total catch permitted under the regulations of the Northern Pacific Halibut Treaty. No halibut caught by a Canadian vessel may be marketed except by a licensed captain.

The board is also authorized to levy charges not in excess of \$1.00 per trip for each member of the crew in order to establish a fund from which to defray its operating expenses. It will also appoint agents outside of British Columbia to advise it as to current prices and marketing conditions and to act as its agent.

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BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN ITALY ^{a/}

Italy is the third largest European wheat producing country, being exceeded only by Russia and France. Formerly, Italy was one of the world's largest markets for imported wheat, but in recent years domestic crops have been large enough to result in virtual self-sufficiency in wheat. Italy has the world's largest per capita consumption of Durum wheat, in addition to being one of the largest producers of that class of wheat. Including the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, Italy has an area of about 120,000 square miles, or about the size of New Mexico. The 1935 population estimated was about 43,000,000.

Bread grain production

During the pre-war period 1909-1913, annual production of wheat in Italy averaged about 184,000,000 bushels. In postwar times production has increased considerably, averaging during the five-year period 1929-1933 about 258,000,000 bushels, or approximately 40 percent greater than the prewar production. This increase has been due in part to an increase in acreage and in part to a greatly increased yield per acre.

Rye production in Italy is of little importance, amounting to less than 3 percent of total bread-grain (wheat and rye) production. In 1934 it amounted to only 5,607,000 bushels, which represented an 11.2 percent decrease from the prewar 1909-1913 average. This decrease in production, however, was probably due to exceptional circumstances, because during the ten years immediately preceding, annual production of rye not only exceeded the prewar average but also showed a slight tendency to increase. (For statistics on wheat and rye see tables on pages 769 and 770.)

Imports and exports

During the 1909-1913 prewar period, wheat imports into Italy averaged 56,000,000 bushels annually. For a while after the World War they were considerably higher, averaging during the 1924-1928 period 87,000,000 bushels. In more recent years, however, imports have declined to a point considerably below the prewar average. These wheat imports have been almost wholly of grain rather than of flour, the latter in recent years amounting to only about one percent of total wheat imports.

Wheat exports from Italy, although not nearly so important as imports, are, nevertheless, sufficient in quantity to warrant mentioning. During the prewar period, 1909-1913, annual exports averaged 3,736,000 bushels. During the postwar period, 1924-1928, annual exports were somewhat lower, averaging about 2,500,000 bushels, but during the next five-year period the average rose to 5,615,000 bushels. This rise in exports, especially when considered along with the great decrease in imports, is

^{a/} Prepared by J. H. Shollenberger, Grain Specialist, Foreign Agricultural Service. Based on studies made in Europe,

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN ITALY, CONT'D

significant of the trend toward self-sufficiency in production. In recent years exports of wheat, unlike imports, have been almost wholly of flour or semolina rather than of grain.

The sources from which Italy obtains her wheat imports include practically all the surplus wheat-producing countries of the world. (See table, page 771). Prior to the World War, Russia was the chief source. During the war and for several years immediately following its close, the United States was the principal source, but of late years Canada has taken first place. Australia and Argentina have also been heavy contributors to this trade.

A considerable portion of the wheat imported is Durum. This wheat has come chiefly from Canada, the United States, and Russia. Argentina and North Africa have contributed some, but the Durum wheat from these two latter sources is not as well liked as that from the other three sources.

On the basis of present production trends, Italy is not likely to be a heavy importer of wheat in the future, except in poor crop years. Any import requirements which she may have will be chiefly for Durum wheats and the higher quality bread wheats. In former years a considerable quantity of medium and low quality bread wheats was imported into Italy along with some strong wheats; but, since the increase in domestic production of bread wheats has been of the medium quality and weaker sorts, the foreign wheats needed will be chiefly of the stronger types. Moreover, it is very likely that most of the wheat importations will be as grain, mainly from certain surplus producing areas in northern Africa and eastern Europe.

The chief reason why future requirements are likely to come from the sources indicated is that Italy is within the inner range of possible markets of these areas, whereas in the case of other exporting areas Italy is in the outer range of possible markets. This difference in position naturally gives the former certain competitive advantages in this market which other markets further afield do not afford. Another reason is that governmental preference of some sort may be given to foster trade with these nearby areas in order to help develop convenient sources of supply as a military measure.

As regards Italy's foreign trade in rye, this is of no significant importance. Exports are practically nil and imports rarely in excess of a million bushels yearly.

Domestic wheats

The wheats produced in Italy are of the common and Durum species. Of the latter, that country has of late years been the world's second larg-

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN ITALY, CONT'D

est producer. a/ Production of this species of wheat in Italy since 1931 has ranged from 49,000,000 to 63,000,000 bushels, which production comprises slightly more than a fifth of the total domestic wheat crop.

Nearly all of the wheats of common species produced are of winter habit, red color, and soft texture. They usually resemble United States Soft Red Winter wheats. Certain of the varieties are of the hard red spring wheat kernel type, but the production of these represents a very small proportion of the total. A relatively small amount of white wheat is produced. The baking quality of the domestic bread wheats of Italy are, on the average, superior to other western European wheats.

Of the Durum wheat varieties produced, most are of the amber colored kernel type. Some redkerneled varieties are produced, but not very extensively, as these are not popular with the milling trade.

The wheats of common species are used in the production of flour for bread making and general household cooking purposes. The Durum wheats are used principally in the production of semolina for macaroni and other alimentary pastes. Some use is made also of the latter in the production of bread flour, but only in those sections of the country where wheat production is exclusively of the Durum species. As regards the quality characteristics of Italian Durum wheats, millers and grain men report that only about one fourth of the domestic crop is of suitable gluten quality for use in the production of first quality macaroni and that the remaining three fourths requires some admixture of stronger foreign Durums in order to produce semolina of the desired quality characteristics.

The areas of production for the wheats of common species include all of the provinces, but the area of principal production is the Po River Valley in the northern part of the country. Durum wheat production is confined almost exclusively to the southern half of Italy and to the islands of Sardinia and Sicily, which latter is the area of greatest production.

Since the advent of the current regime in Italy much experimental work has been done by governmental agencies in the endeavor to improve wheat production and utilization. This experimental work has covered methods of cultivation, milling, and baking, as well as plant breeding

a/ Russia, according to an article by N. Jasny in the Encyclopedia of Soviet Exports, 2d Ed., Vol. I, p. 383, stands first in the production of Durum wheat, which production before the World War amounted to somewhere between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 bushels.

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN ITALY, CONT'D

experiments. The object of this work, known as "the battle of wheat," was to increase production to the point of self-sufficiency. Better yielding and better quality varieties were produced. The improvements made in yield were most remarkable, as is evidenced by the fact that yields during the 1929-1933 period averaged 21.4 bushels per acre as compared with 15.6 bushels during the 1909-1913 period. The milling and baking experiments which have been performed were for two purposes; namely, (1) to determine the milling and baking characteristics of the different varieties, and (2) to ascertain the methods of milling and baking that will produce the best results from domestic wheats.

In Rome and in Catania, very up-to-date cereal testing plants are maintained by the government. Machinery for macaroni making forms a part of the equipment of these experimental plants. The plant at Rome includes besides the laboratory type of experimental mill and bakery a larger mill and bakery for experimental work on a commercial scale.

Governmental policies affecting the milling industry

For many years Italy has followed the policy of protecting its domestic agriculture from foreign competition by means of import duties and other forms of import restriction. The wheat producer was among the first to receive governmental protection, and besides has been given aids and assistance of various kinds. One of the principal objects of this policy has been to make that country self-sufficient in the production of wheat. The measures adopted to gain this objective and that of an improved economic condition for the producer have included, in addition to import duties and restrictions on wheat and flour, price fixing and milling regulations placing compulsory limitations on the use of foreign wheats, establishing definite specifications of quality for the products, which may be milled from wheat, and enforcing a government-controlled scheme of rationalization upon the milling industry.

Milling practices

As in many other European countries, Italy has a great number of small mills of an antiquated type. In addition to these there are also some large mills of the modern type, many of which have well-equipped laboratories and are very up-to-date in equipment and methods of manufacture. It is reported that the small mills are rapidly disappearing, but enough still remain to account for probably the major portion of the potential milling capacity of the country. Naples, Genoa, and Venice are the principal milling centers.

Besides the usual milling of wheat into flour a very considerable proportion of milling operations in Italy is for the purpose of producing semolina for the making of macaroni and other alimentary pastes. The mills of modern type engaged in making bread flour use about the same

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN ITALY, CONT'D

line of equipment and the same manufacturing process as German mills. The semolina mills do not differ greatly from the mills which produce bread flour; in fact, many are interchangeable, one time operating on bread flour production and another time on semolina production. Many of the semolina mills operate plants for the manufacture of macaroni and the various other alimentary pastes. These macaroni plants in most instances are directly connected with the mills.

In the production of bread flour Italian millers are less particular as regards quality than are the millers in most other countries in the western half of Europe. Cheap wheats of medium or weak quality are generally acceptable for this purpose. Flour extractions are quite high, ranging from 74 to 79 percent.

In the production of semolina, Durum wheats of high quality are preferred. The Italian consumer, although sometimes slightly indifferent as to the quality of the bread he eats, is on the other hand very particular as to the quality of his macaroni or spaghetti. Consequently, in the production of semolina, the raw material from which such foods are made, the Italian miller seeks those wheats which are of best quality. Durum wheats are best suited for this purpose and always have been preferred, but in recent years, owing to limitations placed on macaroni prices, millers in many instances have found it necessary to cheapen their product by the use of cheap, common wheats. Argentine common wheats have been most often used for this purpose. Their use has been much more prevalent in northern than in southern Italy. In exceptional cases even a small percentage of rice, bean, or white maize grits have been added to wheat semolina for the purpose of cheapening it.

The semolina millers of Italy appreciate quality in the wheats which they use. As stated before, Durum is the type of wheat most desired by these millers who are fully aware of the differences in quality and milling properties of the Durum wheats from the various producing countries. The quality characteristics or properties most desired in these wheats are high test weight, high gluten content, amber color, vitreous texture, and low moisture content. Objectionable characteristics include the presence of starchy kernels, soft textured kernels, red colored kernels, wheats of a class other than Durum, shrunken kernels or low test weight, weevil infestation, black tip kernels, ergot, and foreign odors and materials that cannot be removed by ordinary cleaning methods or washing.

The chemical bleaching of flour or semolina is not practiced in Italy. It is a common practice, however, to color artificially the semolina. The coloring matter used for this purpose is a German product called Giallo Naftol.

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN ITALY, CONT'D

In the production of semolina several grades or qualities are made. The best grades are of coarse or medium coarse granulation. Besides semolina, some flour is produced. This flour is of rather poor quality and is usually disposed of by blending with flour made from bread wheats for use in the production of the cheaper breads.

Macaroni manufacture

The manufacture of macaroni and other alimentary pastes in northern Italy is chiefly by large macaroni plants of the modern factory type located at milling centers. This type of macaroni factory is also found at the principal milling centers in southern Italy and on the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, but much of the macaroni used in these parts of the country is produced in small shops which also operate as bread bakeries and retail sales stores. The work in these shops is usually done by the owner and other members of his family. Ancient traditions and, above all, the preference for fresh paste make it possible for the small establishments to carry on alongside of the large modern factories. The making of alimentary pastes in the small shops is usually featured by the very conspicuous spreading out or hanging up of the pastes in the open along the sidewalk or in the shop itself. The machinery used is generally of quite modern construction and type and nearly always operated by electricity. These shops make from 450 to 2,000 pounds of paste a day.

The process employed in the manufacture of pastes is pretty much the same everywhere. The variations that do occur pertain only to certain details rather than to the process as a whole. Some prefer to make stiffer doughs than others. Some use warm water and some use cold water in mixing their doughs, and some use more improved methods of drying the paste than do others.

All the various shapes and forms of paste products made are known under the general name of alimentary pastes. The number of different forms made is considerably over a hundred. These may be divided according to shape or form into certain types known by special names. The term spaghetti is usually applied to the long, stringy, or bar type, and macaroni to the cylindrical type. These two types are made in various diameters, lengths, and designs. Besides these there are shell, noodle, and soup types, also in various sizes and designs.

The poorer grades of semolina are used in the manufacture of the smaller types and the very poorest grades or qualities in the soup types. The long types of paste, such as spaghetti, require the best quality semolinas. Most paste manufacturers use artificial coloring matter in certain types of products.

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN ITALY, CONT'D

According to Italian paste manufacturers, the characteristics which distinguish a good quality paste product from a poor one are as follows: The paste product should have a firm texture after 20 to 25 minutes' cooking. Pastes which become mushy or pasty in cooking are considered of inferior quality and are believed to be less digestible than those of firmer texture. Other qualifications include the retention of original size and shape during cooking, creamy color, and freedom from stickiness, specks, and blotches.

Baking practices

The baking of bread in Italy is done chiefly in small family-operated shops. Bakeries of the factory type are as yet not very much in evidence except in the larger cities.

The breads produced are hearth baked and are of the crusty type. In quality they are not so good as Swiss, Belgian, or French breads. Compared with the breads of France, they have a closer texture and are softer. The common breads of Italy are inclined to be slightly gray in color. Rolls, which are a popular form of bread among the well-to-do class of people, especially for breakfast consumption, are usually of a very good quality.

The ingredients used in the production of common bread consist only of flour, water, yeast, and salt. In the production of rolls, however, shortening, sugar, and milk are generally used, especially in the better grades.

Dietary habits

Breakfast in Italy is generally a light meal, consisting of rolls or bread and coffee (the latter mostly boiled milk). Fruit is not eaten at this meal. At noon time a big meal is served, including soup or spaghetti, meat, vegetables, cheese, bread, fruit, and wine. About four o'clock in the afternoon it is customary to eat a light lunch of bread and jam. The evening meal which is not eaten until about 8 o'clock is another big meal, like the one served at noon time, and of about the same assortment of foods.

Alimentary pastes of one sort or another play an important role in dietary habits of the Italian people. Among the poorer classes they are the principal food of sustenance. Other important foods are citrus fruits, cheese, green vegetables, and tomatoes. Potatoes are also an important food, but not nearly to the extent that they are in Germany or certain other European countries. Wine is the common drink and is served with all meals except, possibly, breakfast.

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN ITALY, CONT'D

WHEAT: Acreage, production, yield, trade, and apparent utilization in Italy, averages 1909-1933, annual 1929-1934

Italy, averages 1909-1913, annual 1929-1934							
Year	Acre- age	Production			Yield per acre		
		Bread wheat	Durum	Total			
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Bush- els		
Average:							
1909-1913...	11,793			184,393	15.6		
1924-1928...	11,932			211,208	17.7		
1929-1933...	12,068			257,904	21.4		
Annual:							
1929.....	11,794			260,125	22.1		
1930.....	11,917			210,071	17.6		
1931.....	11,883	48,883	195,532	244,415	20.6		
1932.....	12,185	60,924	215,998	276,922	22.7		
1933.....	12,560	63,172	234,815	297,987	23.7		
1934.....	12,236	57,705	174,982	232,687	19.0		
		Imports a/		Exports a/		Apparent utilization b/	
		Wheat	Flour c/	Wheat	Flour c/	Total	Per capita
		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Bush- els
Average:							
1909-1913...	56,431	-	d/ 3,637	-		237,187	6.8
1924-1928...	87,057	241	51	2,488		293,967	7.3
1929-1933...	41,449	562	21	5,594		294,300	7.1
Annual:							
1929.....	46,500	200	7	3,266			
1930.....	85,725	506	38	2,614			
1931.....	37,762	659	29	4,907			
1932.....	20,803	651	21	8,274			
1933.....	16,454	793	12	8,909			
1934.....	-	-	-	-			

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service Division from official records and publications of the International Institute of Agriculture. a/ Year beginning July 1. b/ Stocks at beginning and end of periods disregarded. c/ Converted to grains on the basis of 4.5 bushels per barrel of flour. d/ Includes flour in terms of grain.

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN ITALY, CONT'D

RYE: Acreage, production, yield, trade, and apparent utilization in Italy, averages 1909-1933, annual 1929-1934

Year	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre	Imports a/	Exports a/	Apparent utilization b/	
						Total	Per capita
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Average:	<u>acres</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>Bush-els</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>Bush-els</u>
1909-1913..	346	6,317	18.3	654	2	6,969	.20
1924-1928..	307	6,357	20.7	276	80	6,553	.16
1929-1933..	397	6,522	22.0	612	1	7,133	.17
Annual:							
1929.....	308	6,909	22.4	575	1		
1930.....	302	6,127	20.3	1,323	1		
1931.....	304	6,521	21.5	336	1		
1932.....	288	6,313	21.9	559	1		
1933.....	282	6,739	23.9	268	c/		
1934.....	278	5,607	20.2	-	-		

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service Division from official records and the publications of International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Years beginning July 1; flour included, converted on basis of 6 bushels of grain per barrel. b/ Stocks at beginning and end of periods disregarded. c/ Less than 500 bushels.

WHEAT AND WHEAT PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of Italy, average 1926-1928, annual 1929-1933

Item	Unit	Year ended June 30						
		Average 1925-26 to 1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
IMPORTS	1,000							
Wheat: Bread	bushels	61,005	61,967	30,406	61,329	27,862	16,345	12,863
Durum	"	19,682	29,742	16,092	24,397	9,848	4,462	3,592
Flour.....	Short tons	2,682	4,816	4,359	11,020	14,348	14,182	17,26
Semolina.....	"	158	41	25	71	108	37	26
Paste.....	"	5	2	27	1	25	2	3
Ship biscuit.	"	12	22	21	20	17	12	10
EXPORTS	1,000							
Wheat: Bread	bushels	28	40	5	17	3	18	4
Durum	"	6	4	2	21	26	2	9
Flour.....	Short tons	32,713	46,589	71,127	56,387	106,213	180,186	193,995
Semolina.....	"	967	3,048	5,800	5,417	9,975	19,291	36,619
Paste.....	"	15,046	15,795	14,475	15,266	12,776	11,305	10,231
Ship biscuit	"	457	40	44	35	43	34	39

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service Division from official records.

BREAD GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND TRADE IN ITALY, CONT'D

WHEAT: Imports into Italy of bread and durum wheats, by countries, average 1925-26 to 1927-28, annual 1928-29 to 1933-34.

Country and commodity	Year ended June 30						
	Average 1925-26 to 1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States:							
Bread wheat.....	28,248	17,304	7,808	10,516	5,351	6,124	6,664
Durum wheat.....	6,028	4,784	3,099	3,454	848	1,060	945
Canada:							
Bread wheat.....	3,476	12,446	4,681	9,275	1,419	2,050	596
Durum wheat.....	11,486	24,521	11,300	13,476	3,356	1,760	676
Russia:							
Bread wheat.....	1,448	0	1,531	15,807	1,547	1,094	417
Durum wheat.....	1,441	0	818	6,666	4,808	1,534	1,571
Argentina:							
Bread wheat.....	13,781	20,350	6,095	6,071	9,380	3,429	814
Durum wheat.....	158	370	441	592	508	23	146
Australia:							
Bread wheat.....	8,463	8,839	3,913	13,000	8,381	3,092	509
Durum wheat.....	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/
Other countries:							
Bread wheat.....	5,589	3,028	6,378	6,660	1,784	556	3,865
Durum wheat.....	569	67	436	209	328	85	254
Total:							
Bread wheat.....	61,005	61,967	30,406	61,329	27,862	16,345	12,863
Durum wheat.....	19,682	29,742	16,094	24,397	9,848	4,462	3,592

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service Division from official sources.

a/ If any, included in "Other countries."

RICE: Acreage and production in specified countries, average
1921-22 to 1925-26, annual 1932-33 to 1934-35

Country	Acreage				Production, in terms of cleaned rice			
	Average 1921-22 to 1925-26	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Average 1921-22 to 1925-26	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Million	Million	Million	Million
United States.....	921	873	792	781	997	1,146	1,029	1,064
Mexico.....	b/ 95	83	81	78b/	77	99	91	91
Central and South America:								
Salvador.....	b/ 13	20	22	- b/	17	-	-	-
Colombia.....	c/ 42	-	-	- c/	21	-	-	-
British Guiana....	45	88	87	d/ 57	53	114	85	-
Dutch Guiana.....	-	27	33	-	14	34	37	-
Europe:								
Spain.....	115	123	116	-	376	433	402	-
Portugal.....	18	28	37	-	22	46	63	55
Italy.....	316	335	316	323	729	894	827	840
Yugoslavia.....	4	5	5	-	3	4	2	-
Bulgaria.....	11	19	17	15	14	22	19	19
French West Africa:								
French Guinea.....	c/ 2,008	494	420	- c/	1,106	204	231	-
French Senegal....	119	124	124	-	65	69	72	-
Upper Volta.....	b/ 44	18	-	- b/	6	-	-	-
Sudan.....	e/ 79	187	201	- e/	61	110	142	-
Sierra Leone.....	390	297	-	-	311	373	-	-
Egypt.....	192	489	438	407	320	808	784	698
Asia:								
India.....	81,400	88,882	83,102	81,026	70,270	69,695	69,133	66,819
Turkey.....	c/ 63	65	51	74	-	66	59	78
British N. Borneo.	62	77	83	-	43	48	-	-
French establish- ments in India..	45	48	47	-	29	37	37	-
Japanese Empire:								
Japan.....	7,705	7,383	7,778	7,775	18,107	18,972	22,251	16,714
Chosen.....	3,824	4,027	4,130	4,195	4,556	5,135	5,866	5,390
Taiwan.....	1,262	1,642	1,639	1,648	1,747	2,815	2,627	2,855
Kwantung.....	3	2	2	-	3	3	4	-
French Indo-China.	12,005	13,257	13,289	-	7,704	7,872	7,927	-
Siam.....	5,964	7,441	7,448	7,591	6,065	6,983	6,869	7,055
British Malaya....	669	767	764	-	502	641	743	-
Philippine Islands	4,229	4,581	-	-	2,744	3,020	-	2,963
Ceylon.....	799	840	840	-	471	-	-	-

RICE: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1921-22 to 1925-26, annual 1932-33 to 1934-35, cont'd

Country	Acreage				Production in terms of cleaned rice			
	Average 1921-22 to 1925-26	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35 a/	Average 1921-22 to 1925-26	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35 a/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE								
Brazil	1,029	-	-	-	f/1,029	1,837	2,041	-
Argentina	f/ 16	29	47	-	19	32	46	-
Australia	e/	22	-	-	h/	54	-	-
Madagascar	f/1,298	1,404	1,374	-	f/1,322	955	984	-
Java and Madura ...	8,014	9,118	9,349	9,198	7,055	8,187	8,303	7,367
Total 11 countries reporting area and production, all years	109,604	120,892	115,150	113,037	109,937	114,736	117,799	108,912
Estimated world total excluding China	-	-	-	-	126,000	133,000	136,000	-

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Both acreage and production figures refer to the year of harvest. Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, for 1932-33 the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1932 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1932 and ends early in 1933.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Three-year average. c/ Two-year average. d/ Autumn crop. e/ One year only. f/ Four-year average. g/ Less than 500 acres. h/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

SOVIET UNION: Area sown to all spring crops up to June 1, 1930-1935.

Year	Area	Percent of plan
	1,000 acres	Percent
1930.....	172,409	75.0
1931.....	186,313	75.4
1932.....	185,651	73.4
1933.....	194,873	83.0
1934.....	212,733	95.7
1935.....	220,917	98.4

Official sources.

DENMARK: Number of hogs on May 25, 1935 with comparisons

Classification	January 1 - December, 1934					January 1 - May 25, 1935			
	June	July	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	Mar.	Apr. 13	May
	1	16	1	15	1	15	1	1935	25
	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-
	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands
Boars 4 months and over.....	22	21	21	20	20	19	20	20	20
Sows in farrow:									
Young.....	82	66	40	29	48	72	89	87	83
Other.....	166	165	180	187	190	181	166	154	172
Total in farrow.....	248	231	220	216	238	253	255	241	255
Sows not in farrow:									
With litters.....	82	89	78	82	74	77	81	98	88
Barren.....	23	24	29	25	21	19	19	22	25
Condemned.....	10	11	10	10	11	9	14	12	12
Total not in farrow.....	115	124	117	117	106	105	114	132	125
Total sows.....	363	355	337	333	344	358	369	373	380
Suckling pigs.....	711	774	680	720	653	668	695	813	724
Hogs 132 pounds and over....	595	523	503	590	621	451	508	463	500
Pigs 77 pounds to 132 pounds	664	647	661	711	646	667	637	629	635
Pigs under 77 pounds.....	672	737	790	734	745	762	738	740	797
Total slaughter hogs.....	1,931	1,907	1,954	2,035	2,012	1,880	1,883	1,832	1,932
Total hogs.....	3,027	3,057	2,992	3,108	3,029	2,925	2,967	3,038	3,056

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Compiled from cable from Agricultural Attache L. B. Steere. Earlier estimates
from original official source, Statistiske Efterretninger.

 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Mohair exports by months,
July 1931 to March 1935

Month	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
July.....	121	696	1,870	33
August.....	90	1,053	434	117
September.....	106	983	1,241	433
October.....	671	1,080	2,914	773
November.....	589	714	1,367	1,422
December.....	229	316	917	477
January.....	179	1,218	557	408
February.....	80	1,265	912	601
March.....	129	708	231	219
April.....	724	442	367	355
May.....	197	1,440	783	
June.....	283	1,927	374	
Total.....	3,398	11,842	11,967	

WOOL: Exports from South America, October to April
1933-34 and 1934-35

	Argentina		Uruguay	
	October-April		October-April	
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
	Bales <u>a/</u>	Bales <u>b/</u>	Bales <u>c/</u>	Bales <u>c/</u>
United States.....	13,744	20,013	4,884	1,072
United Kingdom.....	92,186	69,272	27,581	13,420
Germany.....	37,851	70,357	23,641	22,041
.....	43,315	26,931	5,931	4,193
Belgium.....	19,106	7,984	6,798	5,721
Italy.....	30,995	31,611	8,925	17,371
Spain.....	958	1,494	146	378
Netherlands.....	3,251	1,202	7,167	3,213
Sweden.....	1,200	159	2,739	1,514
Denmark.....	282	494	-	-
Poland.....	7,167	6,436	-	-
Japan.....	10,428	919	1,445	229
Africa.....	344	642	-	-
Mexico.....	18	571	-	-
Brazil.....	426	237	229	383
Chile.....	-	388	-	-
Russia.....	-	-	813	-
Others.....	126	843	9	116
Total.....	<u>a/</u> 261,397	239,553	<u>a/</u> 90,308	69,651

Buenos Aires office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ Average weight per bale 840 pounds. b/ Average weight per bale 858 pounds.

c/ Average weight per bale about 1,014 pounds. d/ Total exports October to September were 323,056 bales. e/ Total exports October to September were 94,019 bales.

WOOL: Exports from Union of South Africa, July to March,
1933-34 and 1934-35

Country to which exported	Grease wool		Scoured wool	
	July-March		July-March	
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States.....	701	172	325	-
United Kingdom.....	49,582	32,447	842	508
France.....	47,690	36,604	183	55
Germany.....	45,804	47,273	700	1,438
Other.....	47,161	46,875	3,060	2,840
Total.....	<u>a/</u> 190,944	<u>b/</u> 163,372	<u>a/</u> 5,110	<u>b/</u> 4,841

London office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ July to April, grease 205,062,000 pounds, scoured 5,594,000 pounds. b/ July to April, grease 189,282,000 pounds, scoured 5,908,000.

Index

	Page		Page
Late cables.....	748	Oats:	
Crop and Market Prospects.....	749	Area, specified countries, 1935...	752
-----		Condition, specified countries,	
Agricultural marketing control,		June 1, 1935.....	752
Canada, 1935.....	760	Production, 1935:	
Barley:		Bulgaria.....	752
Condition, specified countries,		Spain.....	752
June 1, 1935.....	751	Potatoes, area, France, 1934, 1935...	748
Production, 1935:		Rice:	
Algeria.....	752	Movement, Orient, May 1, 1935.....	753
Bulgaria.....	751	Production, world, 1932-1934...753, 772	
Spain.....	752	Rye:	
Corn:		Area, specified countries, 1935...	749
Area:		Production, Spain, 1934, 1935.....	743
Argentina, 1934-35.....	752	Spring crops:	
Bulgaria, 1935.....	753	Condition, Russia, June 1, 1935...	759
France, 1935.....	753	Sowings, Russia, June 1, 1935...758, 773	
Exportable surplus, Argentina,		Wheat:	
1934-35.....	752	Area, specified countries, 1935...	749
Production, Argentina,		Crop conditions, Canada, June 18, 1935	749
1934-35.....	752	Market conditions:	
Flax, area, France,		China, June 15, 1935.....	750
1934, 1935.....	748	Japan, June 1, 1935.....	751
Fruit:		Prices:	
Crop prospects,		China (Shanghai), June 15, 1935..	750
Europe, 1935.....	754	Japan (Tokyo), June 1, 1935.....	751
Production (limes),		Production:	
Mexico, 1935.....	755	Algeria, 1934, 1935.....	748
GRAIN (BREAD), CONSUMPTION AND		Spain, 1934, 1935.....	748
TRADE, ITALY, 1934.....	762	Sowing conditions:	
Livestock (hogs):		Argentina, June 1935.....	750
Numbers, Denmark, May 25,		Russia, June 1, 1935.....	758
1935.....	755, 774	Wool:	
Slaughter supply situation, U.S.		Exports:	
June 1, 1935.....	755	Argentina, October-April	
Meat, import quotas (pork),		1934-35.....	756, 775
U. K., July-September 1935.....	756	Union of South Africa,	
Mohair:		July-March, 1934-35.....	757, 775
Exports, Union of South Africa,		Uruguay, October-April,	
July 1931 - April 1935.....	758, 774	1934-35.....	756, 775
Government aids, Union of		Sales, Australia (Brisbane),	
South Africa, 1935.....	757	June 17, 1935.....	748